

## A NOTE ON SALVIA

CARL EPLING

During the course of a recent expedition into Lower California the author had ample opportunity to study over a wide range that sage described by Munz as *Salvia mellifera* var. *Jonesii*, based upon a specimen collected near Ensenada, and known only from a few indifferent herbarium specimens. The species is amply distinct, and I take pleasure in associating with it the name of Dr. Philip Munz, whose excellent treatment of the Californian species of *Salvia* is well known.

*Salvia Munzii* sp. nov. per specim. in California inferiore in angustiis apertis prope Hamilton Ranch a Epling et Robison lectum constituta est; typus in herb. Univ. Calif. (Los Angeles) depositus est.

*S. mellifera* var. *Jonesii* Munz, Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci. 26: 24. 1927 per specim. in California inferiore prope Ensenada a Jones (10-IV-1882) lectum constituta est; typum in herb. Coll. Pomonae vidi.

Frutex globosus pulcher 0.5-2.5 m. altitudine ramulis plerumque appresso-hispidulis; foliorum laminis imprimis obovato-oblongis maximam partem 12-40 mm. longis, in apice rotundatis in basi ad petiolos 1-3 mm. longos angustatis frequenter sessilibus, pagina superiore bullulata, hirtella, inferiore pilis minutis appressis induta ambobus cinereis, marginibus crenulatis; floribus paucis in glomerulis 10-20 mm. diametro dispositis, bracteis saepius oblongo-ellipticis appressis vel acutis vel breviter aristatis ciliolatis caeterum fere glabris subtentis, in spicis simplicibus moniliformibus gracilibus instructis; calycibus florentibus 4.5-6 mm. longis extus hirtellis plus minusve glandulosis, inferioris labiae laciniis 1.5-2 mm. longis subaristatis liberis, superioris omnino conjunctis in apice saepius obscure trimucronatis; corollarum pulchre caerulearum tubo 7-9.5 mm. longo. intus supra medium puberula vix tamen annulato, labia superiore 2-2.5 mm. alta retusa, inferiore duplo longiore; staminibus sub labiam superiorem ascendentibus inter tubi medium et fauces positus quam labia brevioribus e tubo circiter 2 mm. exsertis, connectivo filamentum subaequante.

This handsome species ranges from San Miguel Mountain in San Diego County at least as far south as Rosario and about 25 miles inland from that point, apparently falling within the range of *Rhus laurina*. It ranges from sea level to perhaps 4000 feet, entering the Idria belt of central Lower California. North of Ensenada, at least along the coast, it is spasmodic in occurrence. Southward it becomes more abundant and in the vicinity of San Antonio Canyon is, with *Artemisia californica*, a co-dominant. For miles the hills were blue with its bloom. Its most constant associate throughout this range is *Artemisia californica*.

In odor it resembles *Salvia Clevelandii*, which it also resembles in foliage. It may be readily distinguished from *Salvia mellifera* by its more compact habit, unbranched inflorescence, the more obovate and smaller leaves and particularly by the conformation of the corolla and stamens which are sometimes scarcely exerted from the corolla tube. Its corollas are uniformly a darker blue. Its flowering period is notably earlier than that of *Salvia mellifera*, it being in full flower throughout its range in the first part of February. Some bloom apparently holds on, however, until as late as June. I do not believe that it comes in contact with *Salvia mellifera*. It does, however, frequently meet *Salvia apiana* and at one such point, on the Sacaton road north of San Vicente, a plant was found, not in flower, which suggested strongly a hybrid with that species. A transplant was made but did not survive.

University of California at Los Angeles,  
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## NEW OR OTHERWISE NOTEWORTHY NORTH- WESTERN PLANTS—I

LINCOLN CONSTANCE AND LOUIS A. DILLON

Under the heading, "New and Noteworthy Northwestern Plants," Dr. Charles Vancouver Piper, while associated with the State College of Washington, initiated a series of botanical notes dealing with the flora of the Pacific Northwest. The first of these articles appeared in *Erythea* in 1896 and subsequent papers are to be found in the same journal and in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*.

This title was revived by Dr. Harold St. John when he was in charge of systematic botany at this institution and he and his students used it as a medium for the publication of a number of novelties between 1928 and 1930. This series has lapsed during the past several years, but it is the intention of the present staff of the Herbarium of the State College to renew it (under the slightly modified title at the head of this article<sup>1</sup>) as a vehicle for the publication of critical notes, new distributional data, and the description of new forms.

Since the flora of the Pacific Northwest is of interest alike to systematic botanists and to students of floristic distribution, we feel that any interesting items turned up during study in this herbarium should be made generally available. Of some species, we have uncovered older collections than the ones on

<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 45 from the Botany Department of the State College of Washington.